2011 ETHICS SEMINAR

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Phoenix, Arizona



ETHICS & PROSECUTION:

Our Duty to Prosecute the Ethical Criminal Case

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In other words, I swiped all this stuff

RIPPED FROM THE HEADLINES!!

 LAWYER IS CHARGE W/PROSTITUION, ALLEGEDLY TELLS POLICE SHE GAVE IT UP AFTER PASSING BAR

www.ABA journal.com/news/article/ June 2, 2011

RIPPED FROM THE HEADLINES!!

- Prosecutor concerns about Defense Spur Reversal; Lawyer Accused of calling client 'Toast'
- · Sex abuse defendant
- Prosecutor informed court administrator after guilty verdict.

TOAST!!



- Defense attorney said the defendant admitted guilt
- She did not want to question a child sexual abuse victim
- After verdict: big smile, thumbs up & said "he's toast!"

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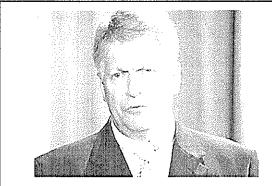
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PROSECUTION Law enforcement officers have the obligation to convict the guilty and to make sure they do not convict the innocent. They must be dedicated to making the criminal trial a procedure for the ascertainment of the true facts surrounding the commission of the crime.	
PROSECUTION The [Prosecutor] is the representative not of an ordinary party to a controversy, but of a sovereignty whose obligation to govern impartially is as compelling as its obligation to govern at all; and whose interest, therefore, in a criminal prosecution is not that it shall win a case, but that justice shall be done.	
PROSECUTION As such, he is in a peculiar and very definite sense the servant of the law, the twofold aim of which is that guilt shall not escape or innocence suffer. He may prosecute with earnestness and vigor-indeed, he should do so. But, while he may strike hard blows, he is not at liberty to strike foul ones. It is as much his duty to refrain from improper methods calculated to produce a wrongful conviction as it is to use every legitimate means to bring about a just one.	

BERGER v. UNITED STATES, 295 U.S. 78, 88 (1935). Mr. Justice Sutherland	
DEFENSE	
But defense counsel has no comparable obligation to ascertain or present the truth. Our system assigns him a different mission. He must be and is interested in preventing the conviction of the innocent, but, absent a voluntary plea of guilty, we also insist that he defend his client whether he is innocent or guilty.	
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DEFENSE	
Defense counsel need present nothing, even if he knows what the truth is. He need not furnish any witnesses to the police, or reveal any confidences of his client, or furnish any other information to help the prosecution's case. If he can confuse a witness, even a truthful one, or make him appear at a disadvantage,	

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unsure or indecisive, that will be his normal course. Our interest in not convicting the innocent permits counsel to put the State to its proof, to put the State's case in the worst possible light, regardless of what he thinks or knows to be the truth.	
DEFENSE Undoubtedly there are some limits which defense counsel must observe but more often than not, defense counsel will cross-examine a prosecution witness, and impeach him if he can, even if he thinks the witness is telling the truth, just as he will attempt to destroy a witness who he thinks is lying.	
U.S. Wade, 388 US 218 (1967). Mr. Justice WHITE, whom Mr. Justice HARLAN and Mr. Justice STEWART join, dissenting in part and concurring in part. 256-258	

PROSECUTION FUNCTION

- · National Prosecution Standards
- 1-1.1 The primary responsibility of a prosecutor is to seek justice, which can only be achieved by the representation & presentation of the truth.



www.foxnews.com/story/0,2933,265297,00.html

ABA Standards

- · ProsecutionFunction
- 3-1.2(b)
- The Prosecutor is an administrator of justice, an advocate, and an officer of the court; the prosecutor must exercise sound discretion in the performance of his/her functions.

	
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ABA STANDARDS	
• 3-1.2(c)	
- 5-1.2(0)	
 The duty of the Prosecutor is to seek justice, not merely to convict. 	
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PROSECUTION FUNCTION	
Unlike defense counsel:	
MTT. 1.6	
 "The defense attorney is the only person in the room whose obligation is not to do 	
justice" – Lawrence Vogleman, NACDL Board Member,	
ABA Journal 2003	
SPECIAL RESPONSIBILITIES of a PROSECUTOR	
National Prosecution Standards 1-1.2	
Zealous in protecting the rights of	
 Zealous in protecting the rights of individuals 	
 But, must place the rights of society in a paramount position in exercising discretion 	
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CHARGING DECISIONS	
Model Rules of Conduct:	
Rule 3.8 Special Responsibilities of a Prosecutor	
The prosecutor in a criminal case shall: (a) refrain from prosecuting a charge that the prosecutor knows is not supported by probable cause;	
a, p. cause,	
CHARGING DECISIONS	
National Prosecution Standards (NPS) 4-	
2.2 Charges Substantiated	
The prosecutor should file only those	
charges that he or she believes adequately encompass the accused's	
criminal activity and which can be substantiated by admissible evidence at	
trial.	

CHARGING DECISIONS	
ABA Standards for Criminal	
Justice	
3-3.4(c)The prosecutor should establish	
standards & procedures for	
evaluating complaints to determine whether criminal proceedings	
should be instituted.	

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CHARGING DECISIONS	
Old NPS	
43.4 Inappropriate leveraging	
The prosecutor should not attempt to	
utilize the charging decision only as a leverage device in obtaining guilty	
pleas to lesser charges.	
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CHARGING DECISIONS	
New NPS	
4-2.3 Improper leveraging	
The prosecutor should not file charges	
where the sole purpose is to obtain	
from the accused a release of potential civil claims.	
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CHARGING DECISIONS	
ABA Standard 3.3-9	***************************************
(a) A prosecutor should not	
institute, or cause to be instituted, or permit the continued pendency of	
criminal charges when the prosecutor knows that the charges	
prosecutor knows that the charges are not supported by probable	
cause.	

CHARGING DECISIONS	
ABA Standard 3.3-9 cont.	
(a) cont.	
A prosecutor should not institute, cause to be instituted, or permit the	
continued pendency of criminal charges in the absence of sufficient	
admissible evidence to support a	
conviction.	
CHARGING: FACTORS TO	7
CONSIDER	
Nature of offense, including whether crime involves violence or bodily injury;	
• • •	
The probability of conviction;	
The characteristics of the accused that are relevant to his or her blameworthiness or repeated that the control of the control	
responsibility, including the accused's criminal history;	
Potential deterrent value of a prosecution to the offender and to society at large;	
the offender and to society at large,	
	7
The value to a said of the constitute	
The value to society of incapacitating the accused in the event of a	
conviction; The willingness of the offender to	
cooperate with law enforcement;	
The defendant's relative level of culpability in the criminal activity;	

The status of the victim, including the victim's age or special vulnerability;

 Whether the accused held a position of trust at the time of the offense; Excessive costs of prosecution in relation to the seriousness of the offense; Recommendation of the involved law enforcement personnel; 	
FILING OF CHARGES	
What about "I knew he did it" theory vs."let's cause him some aggravation" theory.	
Always remember ethics and rules of conduct	
FACTORS NOT TO CONSIDER	
a. The prosecutor's individual or the office rate of conviction;	
 b. Personal advantages or disadvantages that a prosecution might bring to the prosecutor or others in the prosecutor's office; 	
 c. Political advantages or disadvantages that a prosecution might bring to the prosecutor 	

RIPPED FROM THE HEADLINES!!

• DEFENSE LAWYER SUBPOENAS DOCS DETAILING PROSECUTOR'S CASH BONUSES FOR CONVICTIONS!

http://www.abaiournal.com/news/article/ April 7, 2011

- Colorado
- · Bonus program created in 2010 by DA
- · Paid to felony prosecutors
- 70% win record (w/5 trials)
- Average Bonus: \$1,100



CHARGING DECISIONS

- · National Prosecution Standards
- 4-2.2 The Prosecutor should file charges which adequately encompass the accused's criminal activity and which he/she REASONABLY believes can be substantiated by admissible evidence @ trial.

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PLEA OFFERS

- · National Prosecution Standards 5-3.1
- · Some factors to consider:
- · 1. emotional/physical trauma to victim
- · 2 nature of offense
- · 3. criminal history of defendant
- 4. possible mitigating circumstances
- 5. availability/willingness of witnesses to testify
- 6. defendant's remorse & willingness to accept responsibility

DISCOVERY OBLIGATIONS

- · National Prosecution Standards 4-9.1
- Goals of pre-trial discovery are to expedite trials, minimize surprise, afford opportunity for effective crossexamination, and meet requirements of due process.
- · Continuing duty to disclose
- · Carry out in good faith
- Brady v Maryland, 373 U.S. 83 (1963)

RELATIONS W/SUSPECTS & DEFENDANTS

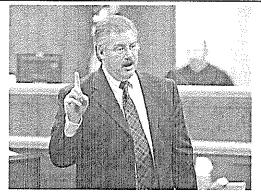
- Communication w/Unrepresented Defendants: NPS 2-7.2
- Should ID as prosecution & doesn't represent Defendant.
- · Advise of rights, if required
- Terminate if Defendant asks for an attorney!

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RELATIONS WITH SUSPECT & DEFENDANTS

- Communications w/Represented Persons NPS 2-7.1
- May communication in absence of counsel when
 - Counsel consented
 - Communication authorized by law/order/court rule

WOULD YOU BUY A USED CAR FROM THIS MAN??



cache.daylife.com/.../068hfn67TPeWA/610x.jpg

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RELATIONS W/DEFENSE COUNSEL

- Propriety of Relations: NSP 2-8.2
- In all contacts w/members of the defense bar, the prosecutor should strive to preserve proper relations.





RELATIONS W/VICTIMS

- · Information Conveyed to Victims:
- NPS 2-9.1
- · Acceptance/Rejection of Case
- · Pre-trial disposition
- · Date of hearings, trial, sentencing

HOW DO YOU HANDLE THE CASEY ANTHONY TRIAL?

- · George & Cindy Anthony:
 - -- Witnesses
 - Victims
 - Defendant's Family



cbsmiami.files,wordpress.com/2 011/05/casey-an..

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PROSECUTORS & THE MEDIA

- Information appropriate for media dissemination by prosecutors: NPS 2-14.3
- Accused's name, age, residence, occupation, family status, and citizenship
- Substance of charge (indictment)
- · Existence of Probably cause

- ID of investigating agency, length of investigation
- · Circumstances of arrest
- Info in a public record, the disclosure of which would serve the public interest.

CONSIDER

- · ABA Standard for Criminal Justice
- 3-2.9 Prompt Disposition of Criminal Charges
- (a) A prosecutor should avoid unnecessary delay in the disposition of cases!
- · Due diligence!

W. C.	
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PRESSURES ON PROSECUTOR

- · Child Abuse Case:
- · Sentencing: Mom wants to lowball
- · You want stiff sentence
- · What do you do?
- · Is this an ethical issue?

PRESSURES ON PROSECUTORS

- Elder Abuse case where son has neglected his mother
- She doesn't want to prosecute her son
- · What do you do?
- · Is this an ethical issue?

PRESSURES ON PROSECUTORS

- Homicide case where victim is "unsympathetic"
- Victim = drug addicted gang member
- · Needed killin'
- How do you resolve this case?

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MORAL OF THE STORY

- Prosecution is not to "win at all costs" or "snatch victory from the jaws of defeat"
- YOUR GUIDE: Do your actions and behavior in the course of the investigation and prosecution meet the ethical standards as set out by your State?
- HAVING A REPUTATION AS AN ETHICAL PROSECUTOR: PRICELESS

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- UPDATE Vol. 4, Number 2, 2007
- Ethical Considerations in Undercover Online Investigations by L. McPherson
- <u>UPDATE Vol. 20. Number 1, 2007</u>
- Key Ethical and Practical Issues in Child Abuse Case Screening by M. Sawicki
- <u>UPDATE Vol. 17, Number 1, 2004</u>
- Ethical Obligations of Child Abuse Prosecutors and Allied Professionals by D. Wilsey

NATIONAL PROSECUTION STANDARDS

- · Go to:
- www.ndaa.org/publications/apri/index.html

 The impact of the crime on the community; Any other aggravating or mitigating circumstances 	
CONTACT US NCPCA 703-519-1653 www.ndaa.org Technical assistance and expert bank National, state and local trainings Research studies and statutes UPDATE Newsletter, UPDATE Express	
NDAA/NCPCA • 44 Canal Center Plaza, Suite 110, Alexandria, VA 22314 • Phone: 703-519-1653 • WE WORK FOR YOU	

Thank You	_	
Thank you to NCPCA for portions of this presentation	_	
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